

NOT TOO POOR TO PAY

For Their Claims are the Oklahoma Settlers.

NOR TOO POOR IN SPIRIT

To Stand For Equal Rights With Other Homesteaders.

CASE IS THUS STATED

In the Kingfisher Free Press, Sound- ing a New Note in the Free Homes Gamut.

Kingfisher, O. T., Feb. 12.—(Special.)— Under the caption "Not by a Confounded Sight," the Free Press in its issue of this week made answer to an article which recently appeared in the Medford Patriot. The Patriot had said:

"The Patriot would ask the Free Press if it is not rather confounding matters for Oklahoma to say to congress: 'We are wealthy enough for statehood, but too poor to pay \$1.50 an acre for our homes?' Assuming an affirmative reply, we would ask it if it were not better to waive statehood claims until free homes are secured?"

To which the Free Press replied: "No sir, not by a confounded sight. If anyone is or has been asking for the passage of the free homes bill on the ground that our farmers are too poor to pay \$1.50 an acre for their homes, that person should not attempt to commit the whole people of Oklahoma to any such a poverty-stricken argument. The Free Press demands the passage of the free homes bill as a matter of right and justice—our people are as much entitled to free homes as the settlers upon the public lands of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and other states were, and the pretense that the government cannot afford to 'give' the public lands to these settlers is specious and false. To 'give' these lands to settlers under the conditions of the homestead law is the best investment the government ever made in connection with its public domain. There is no gift about it. The consideration paid for this raw and unprofitable public domain is settlement, residence, cultivation, improvement—the creation of a princely income to the government from these otherwise wild, idle and unproductive wastes of the desert plains. And no wild land has ever been, or ever will be, sold at so dear a price as the settlers upon the public lands are required, even under the favorable conditions of the homestead law, to pay for their homes. There is no department of this great government which yields so great profit in cold-blooded, gold-standard cash as comes—let it through the operation of the public land department, to say nothing of its magnificent and incalculable revenues in honest, independent, fearless, liberty-loving, patriotic, American manhood. If it is a mere matter of today's available dollars and cents, then the government should put these lands up and sell them to the highest bidder, and let the cattle barons, native and foreign, buy them up, as they would, and be done with it—sell them to the highest bidder just as it sold the Union Pacific railroad a few weeks ago. Talk about what these lands cost the government in staff, false pretenses, and is made for the purpose of justifying an unjustifiable position."

"Don't be so fast with your assumptions, Comrade Palmer. You need never expect an affirmative reply to such an absurd and unreasonable question as you propound, from this quarter. That argument is for the comfort and condolence of political chickens, but not for ourselves and our country."

"This question of 'wealth' is haggled into the question of a disingenuous degree. It is not half so much a question of wealth as it is of manhood and American independence. A log cabin, a corn bread and meat-fed hog diet would be preferred by a brave man rather than a splendid mansion, luxurious living, the refinement and refinement. It is made for the purpose of justifying an unjustifiable position."

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"Don't get these questions of free homes and statehood confounded with the Medford postoffice, Brother Palmer. That way of looking at things which is irreconcilable political strabismus, which is even worse than open Populism."

WRITING TO CONGRESSMEN

Urging Them to Support Free Homes— Produces Marvelous Effects.

Kingfisher, O. T., Feb. 12.—(Special.)— Taking the advice of the Eagle and the Kingfisher Free Press, the farmers of Kingfisher and adjoining counties have written to their congressional acquaintances urging the importance of the pending free home legislation.

Mr. J. H. Crabtree has received an autograph letter from Hon. John F. Lacey, of the committee on public lands, who has been quoted as being opposed to free homes legislation. Mr. Lacey explains his

position satisfactorily: Here is his letter in full.

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1898. "J. H. Crabtree, Kingfisher, O. T. "Dear Sir—Your letter is at hand. I have opposed extending the free homes bill generally to military reservations and to the Indian trust lands. Because of this fact some newspapers have quoted me as against the free homes bill. I took the same position exactly in the last congress on these trust lands."

"The alleged interview published as coming from me never had any authority from me. I think the bill might have passed in the last congress had not the senate loaded it down with the 12,000,000 acres of trust land. And in the present congress the military reservations have also been added in the senate, amounting to about 500,000 acres."

"Some of these military reservations are quite valuable and some of them would very properly be opened to general homestead settlement, but the senate bill makes no exceptions."

"This extension of the bill beyond its original purpose I have dissented. Yours truly, JOHN F. LACEY."

Mr. Crabtree has also received a letter from Hon. R. R. Hitt of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs. The following is the full text of it:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1898. "Mr. J. H. Crabtree, Kingfisher, O. T. "Dear Sir—I have your letter of the 1st. In regard to the free homes bill, to which I have been warmly inclined before, but your letter leads me still further in the same direction, and I think I shall support it. I shall certainly examine it with every disposition to do so, knowing the character and efforts of your people. Very truly yours, R. R. HITT."

Mr. Crabtree has also received a letter from Hon. Hugh A. Densmore of Arkansas, of which the following is a copy:

"J. H. Crabtree, Kingfisher, O. T. "My Dear Sir—Your favor of Jan. 28th came duly to hand. Other engagements have caused this delay in answering and I hope you will pardon me."

"I am cordially in favor of the free homes idea and will vote for any bill on that line we can get up; that is, I will vote for the best one, as it appears to me when I get a chance, and will do all I can to promote its success. Yours truly, "HUGH A. DENSMORE."

Captain J. V. Admire, editor of the Kingfisher Free Press, has also been doing some corresponding with members of congress on the self-same subject and the following one of the last he received this week from Hon. Charles Curtis, member from the Territory of Oklahoma, and is in words and figures as follows:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1898. "J. V. Admire, Kingfisher, O. T. "My Dear Admire—I have your letter of February 2 containing proofs. I am glad you sent them to me. I will gladly do all I can for the free homes bill when it comes up. Very truly, "CHAS. CURTIS."

The people of this vicinity are doing all within their power to bring about the final passage of the measure, as will be seen by the above.

PROTEST FROM KINGFISHER

Against Congress Locating the Territorial Capital at Guthrie.

Kingfisher, O. T., Feb. 12.—(Special.)— At a mass meeting of citizens of Kingfisher city and county to protest against the present bill pending in congress permanently locating the capital of the Territory of Oklahoma at the city of Guthrie, Hon. Virgil M. Hobbs made a few prefatory remarks touching the object of the meeting, after which Colonel H. C. St. Clair was chosen chairman and D. K. Cunningham secretary of the meeting.

Upon motion the chair appointed the following named gentlemen as a committee on resolutions: Vir. M. Hobbs, Capt. J. V. Admire, of the Free Press, and Colonel J. A. Mann of the Times, this city.

Eloquent addresses were delivered by W. H. Mead, Hon. C. T. Prouty, Judge J. P. Cunningham, Hon. W. A. McCarty, Hon. W. V. Neffinger and others, condemning the position assumed by our sister city, Guthrie, and urging the most prompt and energetic action toward securing any representations or action that may have been had in congress touching the same.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, We are advised upon what seems to be reliable information, that an effort is being made by certain persons, in the interest of the city of Guthrie, to procure the enactment of a law by congress, providing that the capital of this territory shall be permanently located at Guthrie; and

"Whereas, If the capital is thus permanently located, there will be a strong and constant effort to secure the appropriation of public money which have by congressional enactment already been devoted to the use of the future state of Oklahoma; and

"Whereas, The advocacy and agitation of such legislation at this time, by tending to divert public attention, will greatly endanger the success of the free homes bill now pending before congress; a measure of first and paramount importance to all the people of this territory; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly protest against any and all such legislation, as detrimental to the best interest and future welfare of the territory of Oklahoma; and we deplore the action of our sister city, Guthrie, keeping said agents in Washington to lobby before the congress of the United States solely in her interest, and who are willing to sacrifice the best and paramount interest of the territory to secure purely local advantages for herself."

"We earnestly desire that the capital question be not now agitated, but that the same be left as originally proposed by section 17 of the organic act, so that the merits and demerits of every locality may be properly considered and the permanent location made at the proper time by all the people of the territory of Oklahoma."

"H. C. ST. CLAIR, Chairman."

"D. K. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary."

"Care HON. J. M. THURSTON, United States Senate, Washington."

ROBERTS FOR CHIEF JUSTICE

Kingfisher People Petition the President in His Behalf.

Kingfisher, O. T., Feb. 12.—(Special.)— The following is a copy of a resolution which was forwarded to the president last night:

"To the President—At a mass meeting held in this city last night a resolution earnestly urging the appointment of J. C. Roberts as associate justice of the supreme court was unanimously adopted. "H. C. ST. CLAIR, Chairman."

"Care HON. J. M. THURSTON, United States Senate, Washington."

IN HONOR OF LINCOLN

Birthday Observances in all Important Centers.

HARRISON PAYS TRIBUTE

To the Man of all the People— Lincoln as a Financier.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was generally observed here today by exercises in the schools and by various banquets. The principal banquet of the evening, however, was the twelfth annual affair of the Marquette club, which was held at the Auditorium hotel. Fully 60 members of the club were present and the speeches in reply to the toasts were received with great applause.

Ex-President Harrison, who presided at the banquet of the evening and his address on "Abraham Lincoln" was received with enthusiastic manifestations of approval. President E. G. Paulding, of the Marquette club, opened the exercises with a brief address, and then introduced Congressman Boutwell of Illinois, who spoke on "Chicago—A Political Storm Center."

HARRISON'S TRIBUTE. Congressman Boutwell was followed by ex-President Harrison, who responded to the toast "Abraham Lincoln." He said, in part:

"The observance of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, which has now become so widely established either by public law or by general custom, will more and more force the orators of these occasions to depart from the line of biography and incident and eulogy and to assume the duty of applying to pending public questions the principles illustrated in the life and taught in the public utterances of the man whose birth we commemorate."

"And after all, we may be sure that the great, simple-hearted patriot would have wished it so. Flattery did not soothe the living ear of Lincoln. He was not unappreciative of friendship, nor without ambition to be esteemed; but the overmastering and dominant thought of his life was to be useful to his country and to his countrymen."

"No college of arts had opened to his struggling youth. He was born in a cabin and reared among the unlettered. He was a rail-splitter, a flatboatman, a country lawyer."

"Yet, in all those conditions and surroundings he was a leader—at the rail-splitting, in the rapids, at the bar, in story-telling."

"In the broad, common sense way in which he did small things he was larger than any situation in which life had placed him. Europe did not know him. To the south and to not a few in the northern states he was an unthoughtful, an ambitious upstart, a reckless disturber. He was hated by the south, not only for his principles, but for himself. The son of a Cavalier, the man who felt toll to be a stain, despised this son of the people, this child of toil."

"He was distinguished from the abolition leaders by the fairness and kindness with which he judged the south and the slaveholder. He was opposed to human slavery, not because masters were cruel, but upon reasons that kindness to the slave did not answer."

"All men included the black man. Liberty is the law of nature. The human enactment cannot pass the limits of the state; God's law embraces creation."

"Mr. Lincoln had faith in time, and time has justified his faith. If the panorama of the years from '61 to '65 could have been unrolled before the eyes of his countrymen, would they have said—would he have said—that he was adequate for the great occasion? And yet, as we look back over the story of the Civil war, his life is revealed to us, standing above all men of that epoch in his capacity and adaptation to the duties of the presidency."

"Mr. Lincoln loved the 'plain people' out of whose ranks he came, but not with a class love. He never pandered to ignorance or sought applause by appeals to prejudice. The equality of men in rights, and burdens, justified to all a government that he defended for all the people, and by his thought—no favoritism in enactment or administration—the general good."

"He had the love of the masses, and he won it fairly; not by art or trick. He could therefore admonish and restrain with authority. He was a man who could speak to all men and be heard. Would there were more such. There is great need of more such who can be heard both in the directors' meeting and in the labor assembly."

"Qualities of heart and mind combined to make a man who has won the love of mankind. He is beloved. He stands like a great lightning-bolt to show the way of duty to all his countrymen and to send a beam of courage to those who bear against the winds."

"We do him reverence. We bless to-night the memory of Lincoln. We bless the nation that he saved."

Following Mr. Harrison came Justice David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court, who spoke eloquently on "The Nation's Anchor," the court of which he is a member.

He was followed by Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, who spoke in part as follows, on "Government and Finance."

"On an occasion where patriotic sentiments are given the place of honor, where the preconcerted purpose is to indulge in retrospection of a noble life and its heroic deeds, the introduction of a theme as cold and commonplace as that which you have allotted to me, strikes the mind in its first impressions as a false note in an otherwise beautiful strain of music. On second thought, however, it will be perceived that in the great patriotic struggle which engaged the heart and brain of Lincoln, this question of 'Government and Finance' was a question not less difficult nor less perplexing, than those other primal questions which burdened him with their inconvertible weight."

"It was quickly recognized by the new president that the three elements necessary to be combined for a successful result to any war were armies, ships and the power of credit. These three elements are as necessary now as they were then, and, until human nature is transformed they will be equally necessary in the future. How could these be combined, each supplementing in proper time and place the other? This was the problem forced upon that comparatively obscure man of the people, who went to all men, a man who loved peace and hated war. Was ever man burdened like this man? Yes, one other. In the birth-throes of the republic there was another, broadly like him, like him in unselfish devotion to liberty, capable of all sacrifice, patient and hopeful where others despaired, free from guile and evil ambitions. In grateful remembrance of them both the world speaks in our breath the names of Washington and Lincoln."

"Untrained in finance, within a period of four years Mr. Lincoln was to provide the means for an expenditure greater than the total expenditures from the public treasury during its whole previous history of seventy years. No wonder that, under the awful pressure of events, with discordant voices loud in conflicting advice, he should have once exclaimed: 'I am worse off than St. Paul. He was in a strait between two; I am in a strait between twenty.'"

ABOUT A QUARTER MILLION Is the Estimated Loss by New York's Recent Fire.

New York, Feb. 12.—The fire lines which were drawn around the scene of the Nassau street fire last night were not removed until after 5 a. m. today. At that hour tons of water were still being poured on the smoldering embers.

About 9 o'clock this morning the building at 23 Park row caught fire owing, it is supposed, to sparks blown from the Nassau street fire. The Caterer, a hotel publication, was damaged to the extent of \$2,000 and the offices of William Steinert, proprietor of a chess syndicate, suffered in a similar amount. The total loss was about \$250,000.

The police today stated that the Nassau chambers building had been damaged to the amount of \$100,000 and its tenants \$32,000. The damage to the tenants at 109 and 112 Nassau is \$50,000; at 118, \$20,000, and at 122, \$7,000. The Vanderbilt building is said to be damaged to the extent of \$100,000 and its tenants \$50,000, making a total for last night's fire of \$244,000.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY CRUSADE

Labor Leaders Arranging For a Vast Concerted Movement.

New York, Feb. 12.—Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been in this city for two days to get the unions of this city to enter a great movement for an eight-hour work day.

EASY TO PHILOSOPHIZE

John Bull Tells Uncle Sam How to Bear Trouble.

DE LOME LETTER RE-READ

Is Seen to be a Graver Matter Than a Mere Roast.

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London, Feb. 12.—The De Lome incident has excited little interest in England, but the opinions expressed almost unanimously endorse the position of the United States. The daily newspapers, with the exception of the Morning Post have adopted the view that the administration took the right course. The Sackville-West incident, naturally, has been much quoted, but it must be added that it has always been in the most friendly terms toward the United States.

What the Times calls a well-informed correspondent, which probably means some one in the foreign office, writes to that newspaper today that, in response to the cable request of the United States for Lord Sackville-West's recall, Great Britain answered that no action could be taken until the receipt of the language that it was charged Lord Sackville-West had used. When this answer was received, it appears, Secretary Balfour handed Lord Sackville-West his passports.

TOUGH TO BE USED TO IT. The weekly newspapers express the opinion that President McKinley would have done better to ignore Dupuy De Lome, and the Statist opines that a man better qualified to conduct the affairs of the United States than Mr. Sherman would refuse to notice De Lome, and every one participating in the affair, adding:

"A government based on popular suffrage has to expect free criticism." Continuing, the Statist says it does not see why President McKinley, "who is accustomed to the rough as well as to the smooth of politics," should have submitted to allowing foreigners the freedom he admits in the case of his fellow-citizens."

The Spectator thinks the "practical expulsion of De Lome will produce fresh difficulties between Spain and America—although the incident ought not change the situation in any way."

"IF MCKINLEY WERE WISE." Continuing, the Spectator says: "If President McKinley were wise he would have promptly declared that he would not pay any attention whatever to the purported letter, however genuine. President McKinley should have publicly called on De Lome and informed him that he does not need his assurance that the letter was a forgery, the bad taste and vulgarity of the language being ample proof of the fact. If he had had the nerve or wisdom to do that, he would have instantly raised his prestige, both abroad and in his own country. At the same time, one cannot be surprised that the United States failed to treat the letter with the contempt it merited. We do not for a moment suggest that the executive failed to ignore it because it was ignorant of diplomatic usage or because it was not sufficiently good-mannered to be self-restrained under provocation. The American people are as good-mannered as any other people and their politicians and officials are perfectly aware of how Lord Salisbury or M. Hanotaux would have disposed of a similar letter and can guess exactly how President Lincoln would have treated it. It is not lack of manners or traditions which made the United States government take the situation too seriously, but rather the fact of friendship and a sailor's faith which has been shown by the present administration throughout its term of office."

THE ONLY WAY TO END IT. The Spectator is not sorry the "moment may be approaching when the United States will intervene to stop the agonies of Cuba," adding:

"Their only hope is in the United States sternly declaring that the Spanish troops must leave and that the Cubans be allowed to settle their own fate. If the United States will be morally justified in saying the war must end and that Cuba be given peace, the re is no doubt for a moment."

THE FEELING IN MADRID. Madrid advices show that the De Lome affair created much suppressed excitement there. The public comments of the diplomats and the press were generally unobjectionable, but there was an undercurrent of bitterness on all sides. Even known there had been a particularly nervous feeling in regard to the relations with the United States, as evidenced by the unusual precaution taken to guard the residence of the United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford. Any rumor, however absurd, was taken as gospel in the alarmist circles, even though a repetition of news which was stale weeks ago.

For instance, quite a ferment was caused by a reference to the fact that sixteen United States warships were off the Dry Tortugas and it was taken as evidence that the blockade of Cuba had already begun. The advent of the French cruiser Du Bourdieu at Havana was hailed with delight by the Madrid press, and much was made of the polite remarks addressed to the French admiral by the government officials upon the occasion of his complimentary visit. These remarks are said to have been most flattering in regard to the establishment of a new regime and were, it is said, accompanied by hearty wishes that peace would soon result from the establishment of autonomy.

SPAIN'S HAND-UPPER. It is understood that Spain recently applied to Great Britain for assistance in raising a loan, to which the Marquis of Salisbury referred at the opening of the house of lords on Tuesday last when he said that China was not the only country which might want money.

According to club gossip the Spanish legations in London and elsewhere are suffering from long delays to their remittances and the diplomats have been forced to defray the expenses of their establishments.

DE LOME LET OFF TOO EASY. Washington, Feb. 12.—Representative Lewis of Washington has prepared a

STROUD IS STARTED

New Town Has a Good Foundation Under It.

SCRAMBLE FOR THE LOTS

Which Are Placed on Sale at Oklahoma City.

NOTHING GOES BUT CASH

Town Promoters Mean Business and Mean That Lot-Buyers Shall Mean It, Too.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Feb. 12.—(Special.)—Born, at 8 o'clock this morning, a child of Oklahoma, Stroud by name. Mother and child both doing well. There is a fascination connected with the creation of a town that the true American finds it hard to resist, especially if he has been inoculated with the speculative fever that is peculiar to western daring and genius. Let a town lot sale be advertised, no matter where, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, will be recognized the familiar outlines of the boomer, eagerly scanning the blue-print plan of the town, or anxiously seeking an inside tip as to the location of the "desperado" postoffice and other public buildings toward which business naturally gravitates. The boomer may not have a dollar in his pocket but his interest is just as deep as the wealthy capitalist who is anxious to double his capital but is fearful of putting in his money unless guaranteed by a solid bond against loss. Today's sale of town lots presented all of these familiar features and in the crowd pressed for the past week around the plats were faces that have not been seen since the boom days of the opening. Since day before yesterday every train had brought in a quota of boomers, speculators and legitimate investors, and last night every hotel was crowded to overflowing.

There were two new features connected with the sale, however, which were not relished by the professional speculator, but appreciated by the investor who was willing to put his money into Stroud real estate in the belief that the town was to be something more substantial than a temporary bubble, the plighting of a few reckless boomers. These new features included the listing of every lot at a fixed price in printed figures, and another rule required every dollar of the purchase price to be planked down upon the delivery of the deed for a lot. It was hard on the speculator who had planned to make a payment of a few dollars on each lot and sell out before the next payment fell due, but to the towns of Stroud the rule will prove beneficial, as it brings to the front a class of men who not only have faith but the necessary financial ability to sustain it.

The sale of lots commenced at 8 o'clock this morning and at noon 272 lots had been disposed of. The first deed was issued to E. L. Connor, an ex-Cherokee conductor, for \$150, and within less than ten minutes the deed was transferred to Bennett Bros. of the Grand Avenue hotel for \$250. There was a noticeable rivalry between Shawnee and Oklahoma City investors for what is considered will be the business center of the town, which was finally compromised by the union of the rivals into a syndicate which will practically control Third street. Before being admitted each member of the syndicate entered into an agreement to erect a store and plate glass front building on his lot. Those that so bound themselves are B. R. Kittredge of Shawnee, who will put in a stock of drugs; H. Peller of Perry, dry goods and clothing; A. E. Mize, a traveling man, stock of hardware; J. G. Street of Oklahoma City, stock of furniture; J. Morgan, Shawnee, groceries; J. B. Otto, Tecumseh, for investment; T. J. Haynes, Shawnee, dry goods; Gerson Bros., Oklahoma City, clothing; J. E. Smith, Perry, general stock; Bennett Bros., Oklahoma City, for investment; W. M. Fryer, Shawnee, groceries.

J. R. Charles, the wealthy trader at the Rac and Fox agency, is on a trade for twelve lots if he can get a location to suit. It is said he will move his immense store from the agency to Stroud.

The purchases this morning and the number of lots purchased by each are as follows: J. B. Street, 147 lots; John Carson 18, B. R. Pierce 2, H. Overholser 2, R. H. Graves 2, J. M. Owen 6, H. C. Baker 2, W. M. Henry 4, J. A. Menecke 4, J. A. Hanning 1, R. H. Miller 2, W. J. McPhee 1, E. H. Cooke 1, Ed. Haftermiller 1, Harry Gerson 1, Bennett Bros. 1, B. R. Kittredge 1, E. McKinnis 1, L. E. Brown 1, Frank Hargis 1, A. E. Howard 1, John Shuster 2, W. H. Darrow 1, Emma Law 1, Frank Bertles 1, C. H. Bagg 1, T. J. Haynes 1, E. L. Connor 1, A. E. Mize 2, R. Peller 1, A. Piller 1, James Morrison 1, J. B. Otto 1, M. J. Hamilton 1, P. E. Brown 1, J. G. Street 1, J. H. Wheeler 1, J. P. Mertes 1, Mary McKinley 1, C. G. Jones 4, F. M. Riley 4, L. Overholser 2, J. H. Conners 2, F. L. Duglin 1.

The price of lots ranges from \$25 for the lowest to \$200 for the highest.

AS PART OF PATRIOTISM

Soldiers at Fort Reno Stand by the Cause.

El Paso, O. T., Feb. 12.—(Special.)—The "Yankee" soldiers at Fort Reno have organized a baseball club that promises to be a credit to the army and Oklahoma Territory. The members of the club are all stalwart, vigorous young men, and many of them, before entering the review played prominent parts in state games in the east. A line from Mr. Alexander of Wichita would be promptly answered.

Ordinance Sergeant Dick Lyons, at Fort Reno, has added another 300 acres to his already large domain. Yesterday the sergeant purchased for \$2,000 the Louis Richmond farm, two miles east of town. Dick is now the proud possessor of a solid section of land within two miles of the city. The two new loads of young Hardford bulls shipped into this city last night from Kansas have been sold to Captain C. W. Beers, for cash, and the Kansas man who brought them here has gone back to his home rejoicing.

DREYFUS IN THE DEPUTIES

No Show For a Hearing Till Zola is Disposed of.

Paris, Feb. 12.—In the chamber of deputies today several members sought to revive the Dreyfus discussion, but the minister for war, General Billot, and the premier, M. Meunier, urged that the interpellation be deferred until the trial of M. Zola and Perret is finished. M. Roche attempted to reply, but he was called to order and the government was sustained by 719 to 22 votes.

General Billot denounced the reports that he was negotiating with the Dreyfus family concerning a re-opening of the case, and he repeated that Dreyfus was guilty.